

APPROVED TYPE OF HOGHOUSE

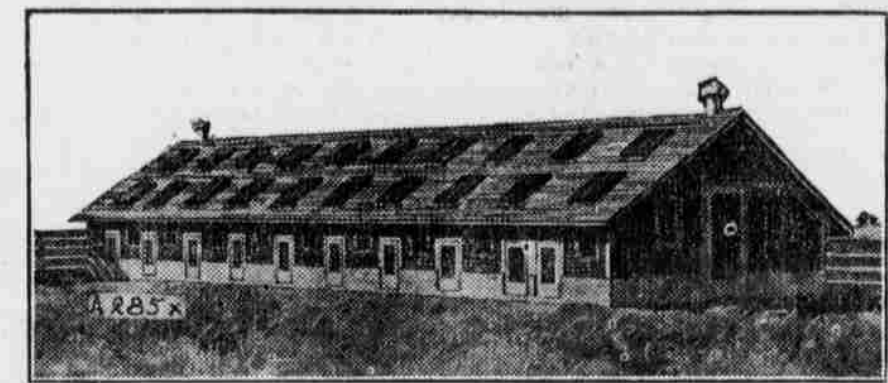
Designed Mainly for Proper Care
of Animals During Cold
Weather.

IDEAL FOR BREEDING STOCK

Building Such as This Means In-
creased Balance on the Right Side
of the Ledger at the End of
the Year—Its Construc-
tion Explained.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer
questions and give advice FREE OF
COST on all subjects pertaining to the
subject of building work on the farm, for
the readers of this paper. On account of
his wide experience as Editor, Author and
Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the
highest authority on all these subjects.
Address all inquiries to William A. Radford,
No. 1527 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.,
and only include two-cent stamp for
reply.

The hoghouse shown here is de-
signed to take care of quite a num-
ber of hogs through the cold months.
It provides a place where the hogs
can be fattened for the market and
also where the breeding stock can be
kept. In the fall many of the hogs
that were intended for the market are
not fat enough so that a good profit
can be realized, and if a building such
as this is available they can be held
over till spring. The breeding stock
require warm quarters where they can



develop plenty of vitality on a fairly
small amount of feed so that they can
have strong, healthy litters of pigs.
Outside pens are not shown in the
design but they may be provided in
any way that will be suitable for the
owner. Very often they are made as
rather long pens extending out from
the individual pens in the house. The
floor of these pens is often made of
concrete so that it can easily be kept
clean. The concrete for these pens
does not have to be of very good ma-
terial and is often made of a lean mix-
ture with the aggregate of bank-run
gravel. It is so easily repaired that
it is more economical to make the
floor in this way than to make it of
high-grade concrete. The pens pro-
vide a yard where the pigs can get ex-

large enough so that four or five
sheds can be kept in them for fatten-
ing during the winter. These sheds
should be nearly the same size as
they may pile up and smother the
smaller ones. If more than four or
five are placed in a pen, the same
thing may happen, even if the sheds
are almost of the same size.

The feeding and litter alley runs
through the center of the house
lengthwise between the two rows of
pens. Very often a litter carrier is
installed, though it is not as necessary
as in a dairy barn. Along each row of
pens is a gutter, and the concrete
floors of the pens are sloped slightly
so that they can be easily washed out.
It is not absolutely necessary to have
the floors on a slant, as the pens are
swept out very often, anyway.

The partitions between the pens
are almost always made of tight boards
so that each pen will be easier to
keep warm. If hog wire is used it is
necessary to have the house full in
order to keep it warm.

Drafts must be prevented in hog-
houses, as they are very dangerous
to hogs of all kinds. It is also es-
sential that ventilation be provided.
One of the side windows can be left
slightly open at the top and the foul
air will be drawn off by the ventilator
on the roof.

As the most likely place to develop
drafts is along the sills, they are made
very carefully. They are imbedded in
fresh cement mortar and the mortar
is troweled against them on both the
inside and the outside. The concrete
foundation walls are carried up 18
inches above grade so that no drafts
will be caused along the ground.

Wellington's Saloon.
The allies' decision to hold Saloon
has prompted memories of the famous
"lines of Torres Vedras," which Wel-

lington, when compelled to retreat be-
fore the overwhelming forces of Mas-
sena, threw up in the autumn of 1810
to protect Lisbon and secure a hold on
Portuguese soil for future operations.
The lines were the greatest defenses
of the kind conceived until that time,
one, 29 miles long, stretching from Al-
handas on the Tagus to the sea, a sec-
ond running almost parallel with the
first but ten miles in the rear, and a
third, much shorter, extending from
Passo d'Arco to the coast. The whole
system fortified over five hundred
square miles of territory and present-
ed a barrier against which Massena's
forces battered in vain. In March,
1811, his sadly depleted armies had to
retreat and Wellington issued from
his defenses to begin a new campaign

Utility Hats of Mourning



Because mourning hats have a
lasting place in the scheme of things,
special fabrics are manufactured for
making them. Besides crape, nun's
veiling and grenadine there are heav-
ier silks that are used for the utility
hats of mourning. Crape is often
used in the decoration of these hats
of heavier silk, and since the process
of waterproofing it has been discov-
ered its durability rivals that of any
other silk.

Three mourning hats for street
wear are shown here. Dignified and
conservative shapes are chosen for
them, and they are made with ex-
quisite neatness and accuracy. Tucks
and folds and ornaments made of the
material are as characteristic of these
hats as of those made entirely of crape.

At the left of the picture a sailor hat
of chiffon tulle has a brim of even
width all around, covered with the silk
put on plain, and a soft top crown.
Overlapping bias folds cover the side
crown, and a novel rosette of the silk
forms the trimming. It is posed
squarely in front.

At the right a hat with a wider
brim is covered with faille silk put on
smoothly. There is a ribbon band
about the crown, and where the brim
lifts at the back a bow and ends of
the same ribbon. The ornament at the
front simulates a bird and is made
of overlapping folds of silk on a
foundation.

At the top a hat suited to the ma-
tron is made of corded silk. It is a
tricolor shape and the silk covers
the shape smoothly. Ornaments re-
sembling quills are made by winding
foundations of wired buckram with

Rose Petal Cushions.

Sofa pillows were never more
charming! Where is the woman who
can resist the appeal of the newest
rose-petal one? It is shaped exactly
like a rose, with the petals nearest
the heart of the deepest shade. Each
petal is cut separately, gathered where
it is attached, and by this means is
shaped so that the perfect flower is
simulated petal by petal. Among
these satiny petals the head sinks
to rest in downy ease.

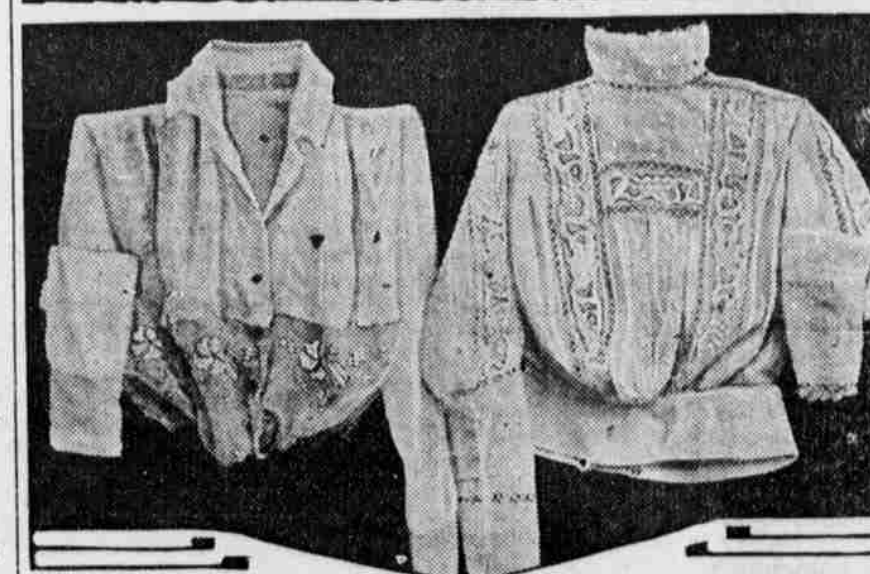
Care of Complexion.

Some complexions will not accept
soap and water, others cannot endure
oil cosmetics. There is as much dif-
ference between complexions as there
is between digestions—what is food
for one is poison for another. As a
general rule, for the average skin
the soap and water bath at night is
of great benefit. To retire with the
dust and grime of the day remaining
on one's countenance is to treat one's
face negligently.

Always Justice Triumphs.

Man is unjust but God is just, and
finally justice triumphs.—Selected.

Making Ready the Spring Blouses



Now is the time to think of new
blouses and to make them ready for
spring and summer. Already the ad-
vance models for the coming season
are shown in variety so great that it
bewilders the thrifty buyer who as-
pires to making an early selection.
To go about this in the right way it is
necessary to classify each blouse ac-
cording to its character, and that is
determined by the use to which it is
to be put. The new offerings show
the shirt waist, the sport shirt, the
demidress, and the dressy blouse, and
all of them developed in any one, or
two, of a dozen materials.

Whatever the design, it may be de-
pendent upon that the material is sheer
or light in weight if not transparent,
nearly always washable, whether cot-
ton, linen, or silk, and that a combi-
nation of two fabrics is plentifully
shown in blouses as in dresses, among
the demidress and dressy models.
High necks and low necks are almost
equally in evidence, so that there is
a choice of styles, and many dressy
blouses and a few shirt waists fasten
in the back.

Two beautiful models for dressy
wear are shown in the picture, and
they are representative styles. The
blouse at the left is made of george-
ette crepe in white and maize color,
and has a V-shaped neck with high
turnover collar and long sleeves. The
upper part of the blouse is of the
white crepe set on to the lower part,
in maize color, by a tuck with hem-

stitching at the top. There is a bor-
der an inch wide, of the maize color
set about the edge of the turnover
collar, and a wide band of it set in
the cuff. The waist fastens down the
front with black buttons having white
rims.

A flower design in white floss out-
lined with black is embroidered on the
maize-colored crepe, and all the
seams in this elegant blouse are hem-
stitched. It is machine made and
can be bought, therefore, for about
five dollars.

Next to it is a much more expensive
affair made of marquisette, with every
stitch in it put in by hand. French
knots and pin tucks cover consid-
erable of its surface. An applique and
embroidery design of grapes and
leaves makes an exquisite banding
set into the material with a narrow
cluny insertion. The standing collar
is finished with a cluny edging.

This waist requires very little more
outlay of money for material than the
other, but the beautiful needlework in
it makes it bring a stiff price. And
the initiated who are able to gratify
their cultivated and expensive taste
pay something like forty dollars for it.

Julia Bottomley

Green Not for Brunettes.
Green is an ill-becoming color for
brunettes to wear.

The Three Philosophers.

For the first time in their lives
three genuine, simonpure philosophers
went out riding in a motor car. After
they had ridden about twenty miles
out in the country the car broke down.
Said the first philosopher: "I have
long wanted to study certain aspects
of nature, and this affords me the par-
ticular prospect I most admire." Said
the second philosopher: "I observe
there is a farmhouse over there where
food can doubtless be obtained in suf-
ficient quantities." Said the third phi-

osopher: "I have long wanted to be
in a situation where, without moving,
sustenance would be brought to me
by one friend, while the other dis-
coursed on the beauties of Nature."—
Life.

Detecting Presence of Alcohol.
A device consisting mainly of four
Welbach lamps has been made use of
by a western physician for the pur-
pose of demonstrating the amount of
alcohol in samples of various medi-

HE PAID TOO MUCH

Most Men Will Agree With Mr.
Peaslee's Verdict.

Surely No Human Being Who Would
Act as Mr. Elbert Waddell Acted
Could Be Considered Worth
a Whole Dollar.

"If I was startin' out to find the
meanest man," said Mr. Obed Gunney,
savagely, "I wouldn't have to go out-
side the state of Maine, nor yet out of
Dilmouth township. He lives right
here in the shape and likeness of El-
bert Waddell!"

Caleb Peaslee looked up in mild
surprise at the asperity in Obed's
voice.

"That's a mite harsh, ain't it?" he
ventured. "To be sure, I've under-
stood that Waddell was full as pru-
dent as most, but I never had any
dealin's with him." He searched his
mind for a moment. "Did I hear that
he had some kind of an ill turn over
at your place a night or two ago?"

Mr. Gunney nodded a sour assent.

"I guess mebbe you did," he respon-
ded moodily. "I lugged him into the
house and done for him what I could."

He hesitated briefly. "It ain't the dol-
lar that I care 'bout, but it's the dis-
position the critter showed."

"It was nigh't afore last, and mebbe
nine or half past in the evenin'." I sat
in my chair 'bout half asleep, when
something come thump! agin the
porep, and the noise and jar
fetched me broad awake. I c'd hear
a hoss snort and the noise of a wheel
when the wagon cranked; so I
ketch'd up the lantern and started out
to see what 'twas all 'bout.

"Wal, it was Waddell, with that roan
hoss of his. He'd been took with a
kind of dizzy spell right abreast of
my place, and pitched right out of
the wagon. He hung to one rein, and
pullin' on that geed the hoss right
into my yard and agin the porch, and
there Waddell laid, with his face as
white as fuller's earth. I didn't have
a mite of doubt that the man was
dead. I hollered to my wife and Sa-
lome, and between the three of us we
managed to get him into the house,
and there we found he was breathin'—
a little—and of course, then we need-
ed a doctor."

"I didn't hender time any by book-
in' up one of my own hosses, but I
turned Waddell's rig round and
jumped in, and hit the hoss a larrup
with the ends of the reins, to git Doc-
tor Hollis from Bangor 'bout any
more delay than was needful. I didn't
let the hoss roll any, but that ain't
neither here nor there—I know 'nough
not to hurt a hoss even if I do have
to hurry him. He lathered some go-
in' and comin', but he wasn't hurt a
particle."

"I got the doctor there 'bout 's quick
's he was ever fetched, but of course
nine miles each way took time, and by
the time we got there Waddell'd be-
gun to pick up a mite, and was settin'
up in a rockin' chair, kind of trembly
and weak, but in possession of all his
facilities—such as they are. Nothin'
would do but he must be got home
right away, so we loaded him into the
wagon, and the doctor got in with
him, and off they went."

"This mornin' he drove down the
road and reined into the yard, and
fetched his hoss to a halt 'thout get-
tin' out of the wagon. He was lookin'
kind of pale and streaked, and I kind
of pitied the critter—drat him!"

Mr. Gunney poked his cane viciously
into the turf to emphasize his words.

"I kind of wanted to cheer him up a
mite; so I says, 'Wal, wal! Feelin'
better?' You did nigh't afore last, I
guess. How be ye, anyway?"

"Wal," she, "I ain't feelin' overly
spry and strong, and mebbe I'd ought
not to be out this mornin'."

"He stopped and hemmed and
hawed four, five times, and I waited
patient. Finly he started all over
again."

"Mebbe I ought to be in the house
this minute, but I talked it over with
my wife and we agreed that I'd bet-
ter have a settlin' with you."

"All the time he was fiddlin' with
the reins and keepin' his eyes steady
on the hoss' back."

"Wal," s'l, "if that's all you come

for, it's soon settled," I says. "You
don't owe me a copper. It's no
more'n I'd do for any neighbor, and
no more'n I'd expect 'em to do for me,"
I says.

"I'll say this for him—he colored up
a mite 'fore he said any more, but
after he'd cleared his throat once or
twice more, he says:

"I guess you ain't looked at my
side of it, Gunny," says he. "My hoss,
now—I ain't ever let him to go after
a doctor less'n two dollars. I c'naid-
er it takes that much value right out
of him."

"He ayled a glance at me, and then
he hurried on with his piece.

"Course," he says, "I'm callin' in to
pay you 'r goin' after the doctor—
sh'd think a dollar'd be liberal, and
that'll leave jest a dollar due me, if
you've got it handy. I wouldn't press
you for it," he says, "only havin' the
doctor made quite a bill of expense for
me, and I think I ought to have it."

"Caleb," announced Mr. Gunney
grimly. "It was jest touch and go
there 'r a minute what I'd do to him.
I never was so maddened in my life. I
wanted to get a birch withe and
trounce him off'n the place, and if he'd
been a well man I'd have done it. But
I held myself in. But I done some-
thing that I've been ashamed of ever
since."

"What?" demanded Mr. Peaslee,
bluntly.

"I pulled my wallet out," replied
Mr. Gunney slowly, "and I hunted
round till I found the oldest, dirtiest,
raggedest bill I could, and I wadded
it up into a bunch and throwed it at
him."

"There!" s'l. "I c'nider that that
money buys you, wool and weskit!
And now that I've paid it I've got a
right to order you off my land and out
of my sight 'fore I do you some hurt!"
I says, "Come! Start yourself!" I
says, and I made 's if I was goin' to
start for him, and he turned and put
—hangin' to the dollar, though!"

"And now, Caleb," finished Mr. Gun-
ney appealingly, "what d'ye think of
that 'r a proceedin'?"

"Wal," said Mr. Peaslee in reflec-
tion, "I think you paid 75 cents too
much."—Youth's Companion.

At Least He Was Honest.

He was an honest little coon, but
due to a lack of sanitary precaution
his honesty was without benefit to
the good woman who succored him.
He was dirty, ingratiating and hun-
gry when he appeared at her door.
He asked for something to eat.

"I will give you something," she
said, "but you must do a little work
to earn it."

The little dorky said he was will-
ing to work. So she prepared a huge
sandwich and told him to go out and
pick worms off the tobacco. A bit to
her surprise he did not eat the sand-
wich at once, but slipped it inside his
dirty little shirt, and started for the to-
bacco field. Half an hour later he re-
turned. It was a torrid day and his
face was shiny with perspiration. Grim-
ly he reached inside his shirt and drew
forth his sandwich untouched by his
white teeth, but much the worse for
dirt, perspiration and pressure.

"Misus," he said, "the wuhk is too
haid foh me. Take back yoh sand-
wich."—Louisville Times.

Innocent Merriment.

The following conversation was
overheard between two of Dr. Anna
Howard Shaw's little nieces, who were
seriously discussing votes for women.

"I shan't tell the girls at school that
I'm a suffragist," confided the older
sister.

"I don't mind if they know I'm one,"
burst out the smaller girl. "What
do you care for?"

"Because they will all laugh at me,"
her sister admitted.

"Why, don't you know," came the
solemn reply, "that people have been
laughing at Aunt Anna for hundreds
and hundreds of years?"

Art Talk.

"Why do you paint pictures that no
body can understand?" we asked.

"I'll tell you," replied the artist. "I
used to paint the other kind, and peo-
ple understood them so darned well
that they wouldn't buy them."

What Made It Lean.

She—What made the tower of Pisa
lean?

He—It was built in an age of fam-
ine.—Lampoon.

What Does Catarrh Mean?

It means inflammation of a
mucous membrane some-
where in the head, throat,
bronchial tubes, stomach, bil-
iary ducts or bowels. It always
means stagnant blood—the
blood that is full of impuri-
ties. Left alone, it extends
until it is followed by indigestion,
colds, congestion or fever. It weakens
the system generally and spreads its
operations until systemic catarrh or
an acute illness is the result.

Peruna

Is the nation's reliable remedy for
this condition. It restores appetite,
aids digestion, checks and removes
inflammation, and thus enables the
membranes, through which we breathe
and through which our food is ab-
sorbed, to do their work properly.
Forty-four years of success, with thou-
sands of testimonials, have established
it as the home remedy—Ever-Ready-
to-Take. Its record of success
holds a promise for you.

THE PERUNA COMPANY
COLUMBUS, OHIO
You can obtain Peruna in tablet form
for convenience.

Evidently Hungry.

Waiter (to Westerner, who is in re-
saurant with city niece)—Shall I bring
you a half portion, sir?

Westerner—A what?

Niece (Interposing)—That is the
way you order in these places, uncle.

Westerner—Oh, it is! All right,
bring me a half-portion, and a quarter-
section of beef and a few acres of
celery.—Judge.

WHY SUFFER SKIN TROUBLES

When a Postcard Will Bring Free
Samples of Cuticura?

Which give quick relief for all it-
ching, burning, disfiguring skin troubles.
Bathe with the Cuticura Soap and hot
water. Dry and apply Cuticura Oint-
ment to the affected part. They stop
itching instantly and point to speedy
healment often when all else fails.

Free sample each by mail with Book.
Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L,
Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Pat's Sound Logic.

Pat was fishing in a river belong-
ing to a rich man, over which there
was a notice, "Trosspassers prosecuted."
Paddy ignored this statement,
and after fishing for some time caught
a salmon, which he brought home and
cooked. A policeman passing by the
door smelled the salmon and knocked.

"Well, Pat O'Hara, in whose river
did you catch that salmon?"

"Well, I'll tell the honest truth. I
caught it in that river near the gentle-
man's house over there."

"Well," said the sergeant, "don't you
know everything in that river belongs to
that gentleman?"

"Arrah, to be sure," said Pat. "If
I went for a swim in that river would
I belong to that gentleman?"

Setting Her Right.

"I do wish you would quit dabbling
in politics," said Mr. Twobble, fret-
fully.

"My dear," answered Mr. Twobble,
in his most dignified manner, "I would
have you understand that I don't dab-
ble in politics."

"No?"

"When a man is up to his neck in
anything he may splash, but he never
dabbles."

No Laughing Matter.

"I suppose you read the newspapers
to keep informed of world events?"

"Yes, for the most part," answered
the thoughtful man. "But occasionally
I read them for the sake of a good
laugh."

"How is that?"

"I find a great deal of unconscious
humor in those diplomatic notes."

It is the man who has lived on a
farm who is perfectly satisfied to re-
main in town.

Members of the New York fire de-
partment are given military training.

A Food Fact to Remember

Seventeen years ago a food was originated that combined the en-
tire nourishment of the field grains—wheat and barley—with ease of
digestion, delicious taste and other qualities of worth designed to fill a
widespread human need.

Today that food—

Grape-Nuts

has no near competitor among cereal foods in form or nutritive value,
nor has it had from the start.

Grape-Nuts on the Breakfast Menu builds and maintains body,
brain and nerves as no other food does. Ready to eat, economical,
appetizing.

"There's a Reason"

JOIN THE THINKERS' CLUB

Grocers everywhere sell Grape-Nuts.